THREE DAYS LATER NEWS

Progress of Armament in Germany.

WAR BELIEVED TO BE INEVITABLE.

The Minor German States Refuse to Side with

Austrian Protest against the Prussian Note.

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND TO MR. PEABODY.

GREAT BATTLE IN CHINA.

The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton on the 4th o April, arrived here yesterday with two days later news from

The Philadelphia from Mobile, the Worcester from Baltimore, the Gambia from New-Orleans, all arrived at

The Susan West, from New-York, arrived at Gravesend

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON The usual gathering of the volunteer force took place a

Sesembled on the occasion. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge reviewed the troops. THE NORTHUMBERLAND. Another attempt has been made to launch the Northumberland, but proved unsuccessful; she remains hard and fast.
The United States frigate Canandaigua is expected daily

The United States frigate Canandaigua is expected daily to arrive at Southampton.

AUTOGRAPH LETTLE OF THE QUEEN TO MR. PEABODY.

The following graceful letter has been written by the Queen to Mr. Peabody:

"Windson Castle. March 28, 1866.

"The Queen hears that Mr. Peabody intends shortly to return to America, and she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by herself now deeply she appreciates the noble act of more than princely munificence by which he has sought to refleve the wants of the poorer classes of her subjects residing in London. It is an act, as the Queen believes, wholly without parallel, and which will carry its best reward in the consciousness of having contributed so larely to

countries are friendly relations more natural than between England and America, and we trust that this story of mu-bifecence and or gratitude may long be remembered in both lations as a pledge of peace and friendship.

The Times's Paris correspondent says:

The anxiety occasioned by the state of affairs between the two great German Powers is not unlike that which preceded the breaking out of the war between Italy and Austria; and it is not dispelled by the elaborate article, believed to come from the Foreign Office, which has appeared in the Constitutionnel. I find that it has rather increased than diminished the apprehensions that, if these Powers go to war, France cannot, even if she would, maintain her neutrality.

hin her neutrality.

The anticipation of war between Prassia and Austria ha The anticipation of war between Prassia and Austria has ande a most unfavorable impression on commercial affairs throughout France. It is remarked as a curious coincident that the cash in the Bank is now 508,000,000f., nearly the mount it reached under the Rupublic in 1848, in consequence of the prolonged stagnation of trade.

The Havre Cotton market is dull, and prices declining. Wheat is quoted in Paris at from 25f. to 2f. the 120 kilos. Farmers complain of the incessant rain.

Flour is quoted at 49f. 25c. the sack.

is Bourse is firmer, and Rentes are quoted at 67 f.

Austria and Prussia.

The National Zeitung of March 31 publishes the text of the circular Note forwarded by Prussia to the German minor States, bearing date of the 24th inst. It states that Austria, without any provocation on the part of Prussia, has ordered armaments of a threatening character, which compel Prussia to arm also on herside. Prussia must now seek guarantees for her security, baving vainly endeavored to obtain them in an alliance with Austria. The German voiley of Prussia and the feelings of the King induce her to seek these guarantees first in Germany. The present of seek these guarantees first in Germany. The present prganization of the Federal Constitution does not, however, permit of an active part being taken by Germany in any mergency even with the best intentions on the part of the lifterent Governments. Prussia must, therefore, continue the Note, and propose a reform of the Federal Constitution indepted to the present state of affairs. This course is the more incumbent on Prussia, since even from her geographical position alone her interests are identical with the interests of Germany. The destiny of Prussia is intimately connected with that of Germany.

Count Bismark asks, in conclusion, how far Prussia can rely on the support of the different Governments, in the event of her being attacked by Austria, or being compelled by threats from that Power to make war.

The Berlin papers state that some military measures have been ordered by the Government. The fortresses of Glatz, Casel, Neissef Forgan, Wittemburg, Spandan, and Madgeburg are to be armed. Several artillery regiments will be trised to their full strength. The reserve of the four new regiments of the Guard and the infantry regiments of the Prick, Seventh and Sixth Army Corps shall not for the present be refleved from military service, but be called out. Ordinances of the Ministers of War and Interior are published, ordering that the substitutes and the men forming the Reserve are to be called out together with the 9th Regiment.

the Reserve are to be called out together with the Regiment.

A telegram from Breslau of March 31 says: The editors A telegram from Breslau of March 31 says: The editors A telegram from Breslau of March 31 says: The editors are to the property of the pro

A telegram from Breslau of March 31 says: The editors of the Breslau journals have been ordered by the Director of Poice to publish no information whatever in reference to the military movements now taking place.

The Vienna journals describe war to be inevitable. In consequence of the present state of political affairs, extensive contracts for the supply of corn have been entered into with the Credit Anstait.

According to The Press, that establishment is to become a Government institution, through the appointment of its Governor being vested in the ministry.

The Transstlantic Company have undertaken to transport the Mexican volunteers to Vera Cruz.

The Paris Constitutionum's save: The position of France.

The Paris Constitutional says: The position of France, in view of the present difficulties in Germany, is very simple, and is the result of a wise and far-seeing policy, which may be summed up in the word "Neutrality." God alone can know if the crisis will be decided by war, but the Imperial Government has provided for all contingencies, and whatever may happen, France will not be found unprepared.

La France, in an article pointing cast the

La France, in an article pointing out the preparations of Austria, says: Everything is being organized with a view to the eventualities of war. The commanders have al-leady been appointed. The Archduke Albert will com-mand in Venetia; Gen. Benedek, the Army of the North; and General Von Gablenz, the advanced guard of Gen, Benedek's army.

and General Von Gabienz, the advanced guard of Gen.
Benndek's army.

The Independence Beige publishes a dispatch from Bertin, stating that Bavaria, Grand Ducal Hesse and Saxony
have formed a league in order to bring the Austro-Prussian
question before the Diet.

A telegram from Brussels of April 1 says: According to
Intelligence received here, the attempts of Count Bismark
to win over the Middle States of Germany to the side of
Russia have entirely failed. The various Governments are
tepresented to have declared that the exponsal of either side
would be a confravention in the Federal laws.

Private discretion from Merita state in the exponsal of the con-

explanation relative to the military preparations of Prussia. Frequent communications were passing between the Middle States. In a note presented by Count Carolyi to Count Bismark on March 31, it is stated that it had come to the knowledge of the Austrian Cabinet that the Government of the King of Prussia, in order to get rid of the responsibility of having given rise to apprehensions that peace was in danger of being disturbed, had not only attributed hostile intentions to Austria, but had spoken of the probability of aggressive measures being taken ngainst the Prussian

is arrived here, and has been named Commander-in-Chief the army of the North. The chief command of the roes in Italy will, it is said, be intrusted to the Archduke

Aschaffenburg.

It is stated that fortifications are being thrown up around the fortress of Neisse, in Silesia.

According to the Vienna papers, the fact that Prussia is arming is undeniable. The Prussian Government have

arming is undeniable. The Prussian Government have already forbidden the export of horses.

The Ost Deutsche Post states that at a Cabinet Council held there it was resolved to issue a prohibition against horses being exported from any part of the Austrian dominions. This decision is believed to have been caused by the presence of numerous agents in Moravia buying horses.

is stated that an Italian squadron, destined to cruise in

The Nord publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, stating that the Emir of Bokhara had entreated Gen. Tchernaieff to discontinue hostilities, and had declared his readiness to give up at once the Russian envoy whom he held in custody. Gen. Tchernaieff had acceded to the Emir's request, and awaited the fulfillment of his promise on the banks of the Syrdaria.

The Principalities. The electoral meetings have passed off with perfect tranquillity. Several public officials, accused of bribery, have been arrested and handed over to the judicial authori-

Austrin.

A telegram from Vienna of April 2 says: Rumors of a peaceful solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question were current to-day, and produced a most favorable impression. A dispatch from Oderberg of April 2 says: Yesterday the Austrian authorities in the frontier districts received orders to recall all men on furlough to their regiments. A dispatch from Brussels of April 2 says: Several of the minor German resent dispute between Austria and Prussia, and intend lace their armies upon a partial war footing.

The Epoca states that the Governor of the Bank of Spain has tendered his resignation.

The Ministers had an interview with the Queen on March 31, and it is stated that the resignation of the President of the Chamber of Deputies will be accepted, and that the Marquis of Valde Serrazzo will replace him.

The Cortez will close on April 20.

The official gazette publishes the contract concluded between Portugal, France, Brazil and Italy, for a telegraph to America.

India.

Hadia.

Bombay, March 23.—Manchester goods unchanged. Cotton advancing; shipments of the week 34,000 bales.

Bombay, March 23.—Markets unchanged. Shipments of cotton for the week, 21,000 bales. Freights 50/. Exchange on London 2/1jd. Freights 45/.

Calculta, March 22.—Import markets unchanged. Exchange on London 2/1jd. Freights 45/.

Via Alexandria.]

Muscat is in a state of anarchy, and disorder prevails along the shores of the Persian Gulf.

The British Resident has taken refuge with other Christians on board the Seemer Berenice.

The British Resident has taken retuge with other Christians on board the Seamer Berenice.

Her Majosty's ships Octavia and Highflyer have gone to Muscat, to protect British interests.

The north-western frontier of India continues in a very unsettled state.

settled state. Sir Robert Napier has recovered from the atfack of fever

from which he was lately suffering.

Mr. Stewart Gordon, a Bombay member of the Legislative Council of India, died of cholera at Calcutta on the

sth inst.

The Indian Government has sanctioned the dispatch of a special train from Bombay on the arrival of the overland mails. This will place Calcutta within four days' post of Bombay.

The Great Indian Peninsular Railway is now open to within 40 miles of Nagpore. The line is to be doubled to

Thosawal.

Bhootan affairs are now considered to be definitively

Baron Dechen and half his expedition have been mur-dered 350 miles up the Jub River. Only 14 Europeans

dered 350 d.

A native has been detected mixing poison in the bread made in the Government bakers at Lucknow, and has been entenced to transportation for 12 years.

The cotton and piece goods markets at Bombay are firm, and a fair demand prevails. Money is unchanged, and nothing is doing in shares.

[By Direct Overland Telegraph.]

EOMBAI, March 31, 12:38 p. m.

Manchester goods unchanged. Cotton quiet. Dhollerah, 455r. Shameats of the week, 26,000 bales. Exchange on London, 2 14. Freights, 47/6.

CALCUTTA. March 29.

Markets improving. Exchange on London 9.9 March 29.

Chiua. [By Overland Telegraph from Golie.]
GREAT VICTORY OF THE IMPERIALISTS. GREAT VICTORY OF THE INFRIBATIONS.
SHANGHAE, Morch 9, 1804.
The Imperial troops have gained a complete victory over
the Rebels of the North. 50,000 of the latter are said to

There is no news of importance from the sent of war.
The Brazilian Admiral Viscount Tamandare has arrived Corrientes.

Commercial Intelligence.

Lowners Monkey Market, Monday, April 2.—This has been a boliday at the Stock Exenange, and in nearly all departments of business the transactions have been unimportant. There was a moderate discount demand at the Rauk to-day.

The Result, from Port Philip, has brought 26,0-4.

The Laurenshire, from the same port, has brought 274,250.

The Times's city article of Wednesday, April 4, says: The English finds this morning opened at a decided advance in consequence of the less threatening character of the accounts from Oermany, and further improved on the telegram attenueing the mediation of the Dake of Coburg.

The Executable figures of the Revenue Return likewise exercised considerable indicates.

ecovered 1; and Eric shares paid up ; Illinois Central shares , and do, bonds, LIVERPOOL COPPON MARKET, AND COMPANY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO LIVERPOOL COTION MARKET. April 2 and 3.—Market quiet and irregular; sales for the two days, 9,000 bales. 1.500 on

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERFOOL, Wednesday Morning, April 4, 1866.

The steamship Malta, from New-York, has arrived.
The steamship City of Boston, from New-York, arrived at mecantown to-day.

FROM LONDON.

Improving Prospects of the Reform Bill and Party-How Its Adversaries Have Helped It-Mr. Gindstone's Declaration and Its Press-John Bright's Letter to the Birmingham Meeting and Speech at Manchester-Meetings Throughout England in Favor of the Bill-Exesperation and Terror of "The Times" and the Tories-Their Attempt to Scare Folks as to Consequences Club-Gossip-Items.

This week the prospects of Reform-still our promi-

in only learned recently to appreciate Mr. Bright as, not a speaker, but a debater. Never was engineer more startlingly "hoist with his own petard" than the Tories were discomfitted by the information that Government intended to lay the Irish and Societh Reform Bills, and one for the rediscipant of seats at once on the table? Lord Groavenor, who had taken his place next the door on the side of the Opposition, looked as sheepish as if he had been told that his miserly papa income of £500,000 a year had been cut down by a couple of naughts or so, and the excess made over to the people, from whom it was originally stolen; and even Mr. Disraell's practised impeturbability failed him. One could see at a giance that the conspiracy had, as we say, temporarily caved in.

The good effects of the declaration as a party maneuver were immediately manifested by the declarations of Esthem Kinglake and Mr. Oliphant (of The Owl) that they intended incontinently to return to their allegiance and vote for the bill. They were very anxious for a redistribution of seats, were these gentlemen? it was not too much Reform that Earl Russell was giving them, but too little? They have their answer, now, and one wishes them joy of it! Forthwith the Liberai press began to "agitate, agitate, agitate," doing it with a vigor and unanimity quite refreshing to contemplate. Old precedent as to how the "big bill" was carried by petitions, by meetings, by political unions all over the country, by athoryough and active organization, having its center in London and ramifications throughout the Provinces, and lastly, by serious riots and menaces of a revolution (at which the Administration of that day secretly consired), were every day ventilated, and Englishmen told that they must command success as well as deserve it, or there was every reason for distrusting that their enemies would be too many for them.

Lowe's brutatities were passed from mouth to mouth, and from newspaper, experiencing, as I should say, a far greater circulation than he ever at

an honest representation of the people. But, norwithstanding such a Parliament, this bill will pass, if Birmingham and other towns will do their duty.

"There is opposed to it the Tory party, of whose billndness and folly we have shoundarn proofs in all its history. We have no reason now to expect from it a wiser course; and we have a small section of men who do not accept the name of Tory, but scaleculy die its work. These combine to form a conspiracy on which all the hopes of Mr. Disraeli and the Opposition are based. I think a more dirty conspiracy has not been seen in the House of Commons during many generations. It is directed against the bill, and not less against Lord Russell, by whom the liberal and popular policy of the Government has been determined.

"What should be done, and what must be done under these circomstances! You know what your fathers did 34 years ago, and you know the result. The men who in every speech they unter insult the workingmen, describing them as a multitude given up to ignorance and vice, will be the first to yield when the popular will is loudly and resolutely expressed. If Parliament-st, from Charingcross to the veneruble Abbey, were filled with men seeking a Reform Bill, asit was two years ago when men came to do honer to an illustrious Italian, these slanderers of their countrymen would learn to be civil, if they did not learn to love freedom.

"This bill appeals to the middle and working classes alike. It is a measure of sufficientment to both of them, and they should heartily unite in an effort to make it a law. That which the Tories and the dirty comprises oppose cannot but deserve the support of every Liberal man in the kingdom. If the population of Birmingham district would set apart a day, not for 'huminitation,' but for a firm assection of their rights, in great needings, or in one was gathering, they might sustain this Franchles bill, and beat down as by one blow the power that threadens to boil the doer of Parliament against the people.

"I hope we shall see in all Great meetings and great petitions will be not only useful, but

"Great meetings and great petitions will be not only useful, but effection!"

Great was the alarm and anger of The Times, dire the range of the tornes, and furiously abusive the vituperations of The Hernid and Standard, on the publication of this letter, followed by a very moderate and conciliatory speech, by the writer of it, at Manchester—one quite unpremediated, but as admirable in its adaptation to secure the desired and as if the phacing of every comma had been painfully studied, (Indeed, Mr. Bright's new style, as it may be called, promises to increase his influence commonsity: in England it is easy to disparage a man who disdains to put on the proverbial silken glove before striking with the fron hand, and property-owning respects-billing is so sensative—far more so than in impulsive, generous America.) Hear the member for Briningham's magnesimous appeal to Lord Grossvene, involving a compliment to his moral sense as well as his ancestry, a subject on which he is said to be rather a neitize.

inntions - Prospects of the Opposition -Arguments of the Moderate Liberals-How Elections are conducted in France-Prassia and Austria-The Mexican Question-Napoleon's Schemes-A Proposed Imperial Progress-Stephens.

From Our Own Correspondent.

A special election to be held on the 15th of next month for choice of a member of the Legislative Body, is the chiefest political theme of the day. And with reason; for it has an exceptional importance owing to its various circumstances, of which the following are the most notable. The electoral some small outlying communes. At the general elections of 1863,a Baron de Bussière was chosen by about two-thirds of all side that advantage and the advantage of wealth, well-main tained social position and most honorable personal character, a considerable part of his success was due to his avowed liberpoloonic loyalty, but which pretended that concessions to freedom were desirable. When the very moderate amendment of the Forty-Six, however, was proposed in the Legislatif, de Bussière's gentie heart misgave him, and he opposed it. But if he could not join forty-six loyal Imperialists in respectfully demanding such moderate concessions as were then proposed, what on earth did he mean by his talk of liberalism to his constituents three years ago? It is surely creditable to the man that, recognizing his false position, he suddenly resigned his membership of the House. At the same time he offered himself anew as candidate, anew supported by Government, as you may well suppose. Government, instead of delaying for six months, as it legally might, ordered the new election within a very few days of the shortest period that a district can legally be left without representation. The real liberah of Strasburg, therefore, had but a few days for preparation. Newspapers are tied up by the organic law against he Press. Meetings of more than 20 individuals are illegal. Stump-speaking is interdicted. Printed or written posters, pamphlets, and so forth, can only be slowly and imperfectly got out through a triple hedge of laws ordinances, police interference, and the rest, whose authors are exposed to domiciliary visits, prosecution, fine, imprisonment. In this state of things some of the viscal leading liberals of all shades. from Republicans to Orleanists, seem to accept the candidate in Learty good faith. Several other gentimen who could set up certain claims, the insistance on which would have distracted the opposition and practically swelled the Imperial vote, have come out in frank support of his.

The voters, then, will have this question before them: "Shall Government rest stationary, or advance toward freedom—Yea, or No?" The response of a large body of electors to this question—set forth more simply, freer from side issuess than ever before under the Empire—still further freed from misin terpretation by the late illus poloonic loyalty, but which pretended that concessions to freedom were desirable. When the very moderate amendment

Private disputation in the Federal laws.

Private disputation from Resin state from Resin state form Residual for

As ignorant to an item, as any other well informed correspondent of what Napoleon is thinking of (His Majesty rarely takes your, or anybody class "Own," into his intimate confidence), your correspondent can guess that he is busy trying to see the way for himself and his regiments out of Mexico, and can furthermore, guess that if he succeeds in removing the other numerous obstacles in the way, and gets, within a year or two, partly out with bag and baggage, he will leave a regiment or two at Vera Cruz to control receipts of customs at that port. So only can he conserve the interests of French folks in Mexico—the which interests are now considerably greater than what those were which he urged as the primary pretent for his intervention. Holding Vera Cruz, its customs, anyhow then, his base of diplomatic operations for a retreat would be such formal, or informal, recognition of Max's government as the Government of Mexico, as that any succeeding Government should be held to succeed to the obligation of French claims on it.

They may Napoleon is presently, when the fine weather comes, going out on a progress through Northern and Eastern France.

Freuch claims on it.

They say Napoleon is presently, when the fine weather comes, going out on a progress through Northern and Eastern France. This will bring him into Alastia and to Strasbourg. The notion of some is that he will then, "by personal observation," learn the feelings and wants of the population, and wisely profit by the acquirement of such knowledge. Bah! his Majesty will mainly see what majesty, in its progresses that don't progress, has officially held up to its vision. Just through those very regions Charles X. of France made a progress the year proceeding his hurried advance from St. Cloud to the sea coast, en route for Holyrood, and was received throughout with enthusiastic acclamation and ceremonial proofs of popular love. Napoleon is doubtless a somewhat clearer-eyed man than Charles X. But as to his being such an immeasurably wiser and more firmly seated French throne-holder than any of his predecessors for the last seventy years, as his actual admirers assure us—why, let us all hope he is. Only to say nothing of poor Louis XVI., whose luckless downfail none there and there a mad, philosophizing theorist dreamed of in 1788, nor of his brother. Charles X., equally safe-bottomed in 1299, nor of Louis Philippe, in whom—so all sensible practical shrewd observers told us in 1847—the French had at last found a man who knew how to govern them—let us withhold prophecy till Napoleon has passed his 18 years of trial—that is, till his quite too persenal system adapted to the French of 1851-52, has been tried on and accepted as fit by a new generation.

An unconscious epigram of Irish Head Chief Centre Stephens.

ration.

An unconscious epigram of Irish Head Chief Centre Stephens.
He puts up here, quite outside the Cirole, in a side strest, at
a Hotel Britannique!

The Late Daniel S. Dickinson-Meeting of the New-York Bar.

A preliminary meeting of the managers of the New-York Bar took place on Saturday in the Law Library, Cham bers st. Judge Pierpont, in calling the meeting to order, said: "Gentlemen, we have been called together for the partake in view of the dispensation of Providence, which has taken from us one who has been long known among us as one of our most eminent members and most patriotic citizens.
Mr. Geo. T. Curtis took the chair, and Mr. John H. Hill wa appointed Secretary of the meeting. In taking the chair Mr. Curtis said: "We are called together to consider what steps Curtis said: "We are called together to consider what steps are necessary in regard to the dispensation of Providence, which has removed from this life one of our closest members, a man long known to the country, and one of our most distinguished cutizens." Judge Pierpont moved that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to draw up resolutions and make arrangements for the meeting. The motion was carried, and the Chairman appointed Judge Pierpont, Mr. Lord, Judge Bos worth, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Evarts, Judge Allen and Mr. Stoughton as such committee, and the meeting then adjourned. The remains of Mr. Dickinson were taken from this city on Saturday afternoon, and reached Binghamton, N. V., yesterday. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 octock.

The Late D. S. Dickinson-Funeral at Binghamtou.

hamton.

Bischarron, N. Y., April 15, 1866.

The closing obsequies of the late Daniel S. Dickinson were concluded here this afternoon. He was buried in accordance with the rites of the Episcopal Church.

The fineral took place at the home of the deceased, known as "The Orchard," and was witnessed by over 6,000 people. The funeral procession was composed of many distinguished and prominent gentlemen from all sections of the country—the members of the bar, the village authorities, the Masonic fraternity and the firemen. Special trains ran on both the Eric and Syracuse Railroads for the accommodation of the relatives and friends of the deceased. The body of the lamented statesman was deposited in a quiet little cemeters on the outskirts of the village, known as Spring Grove.

On Saturday night the store of Mesers. Driry & Cramer

FROM WASHINGTON.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES

New-York Federal Appointments.

COLORED PEOPLE'S EMANCIPATION ANNIVERSARY.

Jeff. Davis and His Coming Trial.

MEETING OF THE HOUSE ON SATURDAY.

Adjournment in Honor of the Memory of Abraham

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

The campaign over the New-York Collectorship goes into the President's room. Soon after, Mr. Smythe called, an hour, and the instead of returning to Newnoon he again called to see the President, and was intro duced to Thurlow Weed, and concluded to remain over doubt but that the President is determined to-night to ap-

Raymond, who this evening spoke in exceedingly derogs tory terms of the appointment.

pew. This, however, is not at all satisfactory to Mr-

Mr. Wakeman returned last night, having, it is undertood, taken with him a letter of appointment for Mr. S. message he sent to the President just before he breather his last. The President has written a letter to Mrs. Dick

COLORED CELEBRATION. The colored citizens of the District have made extensive

preparations for the celebration of the third anniversary the procession march through the White House grounds and halt in front of the Executive Mansion, condescendingly replied in the affirmative. As some little as to the character of the President's views on their political status, it is not to be presumed that he will be called

tioned at Leesburg, Va., to arrest the notorious ex-guerrilla John J. Mosby, for appearing on the streets dressed in Consecutive uniform. Mr. Mosby, heart, not having forgotic the humiliating process of being shorn of his buttons b the guards, who fired several shots after him as he hastil,

The Postmaster-General has just returned a report of the letters delivered and collected in the principal cities of the Union, which shows that during the month of March last the number of mail letters received at the New-York 214; newspapers, 128,058; and the number of letters for warded, 1,025,605.

There are indications that the President has finally concluded to allow Jeff. Davis to be tried for treason, and Attorney-General Speed is again working up the law in the case. It is proposed now to send him to Tennessee and try him at Nashville, he having been present at the battle of Stone River in that State. William M. Evart will probably assist Mr. Speed in the prosecution and Charles O'Conor and James T. Brady will appear for the defense. There is a strong desire to have him tried a Richmond, and it is not yet determined which of the two points he will be tried at, if at all. The House Judiciary Committee are now at work, by order of the House, in ex amination of the case, and unless there is an attempt to prevent them from interfering and taking up his complicity to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, there will be nothin done at present. In any event, courts must be provided for at either Richmond or Nashville, there now being

none competent to try the case. THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, whose projected route runs from Minnesota to Oregon and the Pacific Coast, are asking Congress to guarantee the in-terest on \$57,000,000 of their bonds, to run 20 years. There is but little disposition on the part of Congress to endow a rival road until the present one is built, and a necessity

NEUTRALITY TO BE PRESERVED.

The United States steamer Augusta's to be sent to Maine to prevent any violations of the neutrality laws by

The Senate will this week take up the Paris Exposition bill, and will probably pass it. There are now over 1,000 applications for appointments funder it, but few of them are able to speak French and most of them are interested

PRENCH WITHDRAWAL FROM MEXICO. There is official evidence that Louis Napoleon is with-drawing his French troops, and that Maximilian is substituting French, Austrian and Belgian recruits.

GOLD DISCOVERIES. Some excitement has been caused here by the discovery, within a few days, of some gold quartz, about 14 mile

from here, on the Potomac. The Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Free Masons for the Southern Jurisdiction will meet here to-morrow to hear the report of a committee appointed to examine the claims to sovereignty of the Company of the Circles now existing

in the Northern Jurisdiction. The ex-Rebel General Albert Pike will preside. GEN. BUTLER'S BOOK.

Gen. Butler has decided not to make public his book at resent; but, without having moderated in feeling toward Gen. Grant, he will await some future occasion to show

THE BANKSUPT BILL IN THE HOUSE. The Committee on the Bankrupt bill being a special one, their existence ended on their reporting the bill to the

House, when final action was had upon it. During the discussion, Mr. Conkling and others raised various objections to the practical parts of the bill, and sought to induce Mr. Jenekes to modify and simplify its provisions; but he deeming it best to adhere to the bill in full as reported, several members were constrained to withheld their support on the final vote. These gentlemen voted to reconsider the rejection of the bill in the consent would be given to a motion to recommit to the